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ABSTRACT

The study of the disabled has amounted to nothing more than studying physical malfunctioning and compensating for it. Until very recently, this paradigm has dominated medical and counseling practices, and many suggest that this is all there is to disability. This study attempted to gain insight into prevailing attitudes of both minority groups to determine if persons with disabilities or black Americans have similar attitudes toward professional counselors. In this study black adults (N=25) and disabled adults (N=22) responded to questionnaires dealing with their attitudes toward professional counselors. Sixty-four percent of black adults and 72% of the physically disabled respondents disagreed with the statement that black Americans and physically disabled adults do not need professional counseling. Analysis indicated that comfort with the race or disability of the counselor was not an issue. These data support the recognition of persons with disabilities as a bona fide minority group, supporting the concept that the minority group model will be an effective counseling alternative for both groups. Persons with disabilities and black Americans may not seek professional counseling because of the perception that the counselor is just one more authority figure who makes their decisions and controls their lives. Strategies need to be developed to integrate America's two largest minority groups into the mainstream of an effective and productive lifestyle through empowerment and use of the minority group counseling model. The survey instrument is appended. (ABL)

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ATTITUDES OF PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES AND BLACK AMERICANS TOWARD COUNSELING PROFESSIONALS

by

Lois M. Hansen and Barbara J. Bryant

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

General Introduction

According to Eisenberg, et.al. (1982), historically, the study of the disabled has amounted to nothing more than the study of physical malfunctioning and compensating for it. Until very recently, this paradigm that has dominated medical and counseling practices and many suggest that this is all there is to disability. The authors believe this model has set the limits in those fields, and for so many years that is all that has been seen in journals, taught in schools, heard in conferences, and recognized in treatment centers.

Asch and Fine (1988) cite a 1986 Census Study in the New York Times reported there were 37 million people over 15 years of age with disabling conditions in the United States. Persons with disabilities currently comprise America's largest minority group, with 24 million Black Americans comprising the second

largest minority group. The Americans with Disabilities Act(1990) states:

> ...individuals with disabilities are a discrete and insular minority who have been faced with restrictions and limitations, subjected to a history of purposeful unequal treatment, and relegated to a position of political powerlessness in our society, based on characteristics that are beyond the control of such individuals and resulting from stereotypic assumptions not truly indicative of the individual ability of such individuals to participate in, and contribute to, society. [Section 2 (a) (7) and (8)]

Asch and Fine (1988) state that a recent Louis Harris survey of disabled Americans reported that 74 percent of people with disabilities do feel some common identity with one another and that 45 percent see themselves as a minority in the same sense as people who are black. The last 15 years shows the movement of disabled rights embracing the minority-group perspective, according to Asch and Fine (1988). Hahn (1991) states that this perspective is

> predicated on the belief that prejudicial attitudes can be altered primarily through the modification of institutions and behavior to facilitate equal-status...with the inequality of the disabled minority remedied principally through legal and political action. (p. 20)

Hahn (1991) states that the conditions faced by persons with physical disabilities are the same as those that affect other minorities: social isolation, insufficient and unequal treatment, economic dependency, high unemployment, and poor housing. Dworkin and Dworkin (1976) criteria for a minority group include "identifiability, differential power, differential and pejorative treatment, and group awareness." Asch and Fine (1988) state that Dworkin's criteria fit persons with disabilities, along with other minorities.

Counseling with a competent professional will allow persons with physical disabilities and Black Americans to focus their energies on personal development and empowerment.

Statement of the Problem

Persons with disabilities and Black Americans often do not seek professional counseling. Some experts believe they have the perception that the counselor is just one more authority figure who makes their decisions and controls their lives.

Purpose and Significance of the Study

The purpose of the study is to determine attitudes of persons with physical disabilities and Black Americans toward professional counselors. The importance of the study is to first gain insight into prevailing attitudes of both minority groups, and then to make available information regarding these attitudes and perceptions so the empowerment of the minority-group model can become a viable alternative to current counseling practices. The significance of this study is to determine if disabled Americans and Black Americans have similar attitudes toward professional counselors. If they do, strategies can be developed to integrate America's two largest minority groups into the mainstream of an effective and productive lifestyle through empowerment.

Definition of Terms

1. Disabled person: one who is structurally, physiologically, or psychologically different from the normal person because of an accident, disease, or development problems.

2. Empowerment: control over one's life based on the choice of acceptable options that minimize reliance on others in making decisions and in performing everyday activities so that the disabled person has an equal opportunity to live a life that encompasses both human dignity and optimal quality of life.

3. Minority-group model: based on a socio-political definition of disability as a product of the interaction between the individual and the environment; principal difficulties confronting persons can be traced to the exterior force of a disabling environment rather than supposed personal defects or deficiencies. Fundamental restrictions may be located in the surroundings rather than within the person.

Null Hypothesis

Black Americans and persons with physical disabilities do not have similar attitudes toward professional counselors.

Limitations and Delimitations

Limitations include adults who are physically disabled and who ambulate with a wheelchair or motorized triwheeler and adult able-bodied Black Americans. There will be a limited sample size because of time and financial restrictions.

This study is delimited to the fall of 1991 and encompasses the Brazos Valley area around College Station/Bryan, Texas.

Assumptions

The assumptions of this study are:

1. Persons with physical disabilities and Black Americans have a learned dependence on professionals/caregivers/financial providers.
2. The limited sample used is representative of other physically disabled adults and Black American adults.

3. Both minority groups have been faced with restrictions and limitations, subjected to a history of purposeful unequal treatment, based on characteristics that are beyond control of such individuals and resulting from stereotype not truly indicative of the individual ability of such individuals to participate in, and contribute to, society.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

Related Literature

In several studies on attitudes of American Blacks towards White counselors, results point to lack of trust towards White counselors. Terrell's (1989) study of Blacks' attitudes showed the subjects' mistrust level and counselor race interacting significantly on several dependent variables. Highly mistrustful Blacks regarded the White counselor as less credible, and less able to help them with four problem areas: general anxiety, shyness, inferiority feelings, and dating differences. Watkins & Terrell's (1988) study concluded that Black clients' trust level interacted significantly with counselor race. The authors found that highly mistrustful Blacks who were assigned to White counselors expected the counselor to be less accepting, trustworthy, and expert. They also expected less in terms of counseling outcomes. Wright's(1975) earlier study also showed a significant relationship between trust, perception, and counselor race. Another

study conducted by Sladen (1982) indicated that both Black and White subjects gave highest counselor empathy ratings, client-counselor attraction and cognitive similarity ratings, and client improvement ratings to matchings in which the counselor and client were similar in race and social class, and they gave lowest ratings when the counselor and client were dissimilar in race and social class.

In the Atkinson, et.al.(1986) study, the results revealed that subjects expressed preferences for counselors who, in comparison to themselves, were more educated, had similar attitudes and values, were older, and had similar personalities; these characteristics were more important to the subjects than the counselor's race and ethnicity. Findings of these authors lend support to the Morten (1984) study which concluded that race was not significantly related to preference for counselor race. His results suggested that the subjects thought it more important for the counselor to maintain an awareness of changes within the minority cultures that may affect minority client attitudes and behaviors than the race of the counselor.

More studies have shown a significant relationship

between attitudes towards counselors and the race of the counselor, however, in two studies (Atkinson and Morten), the results indicate that there is not a significant relationship between attitudes of American Black clients and the race of the counselor.

This writer did not find any published research on attitudes of persons with disabilities toward counselors, therefore, the following is a historical review of persons with disabilities. Berkeley Planning Associates (1986) has stated that in the early days of recognition of persons with disabilities were "filled with oppression and discrimination" (p.5). In earliest recorded history, people who were disabled were often put to death. The practice of allowing persons with disabilities to die at birth or at the time of accident was more common in the past, but still happens today in some cultures, according to the authors. Those who lived with a permanent disability were relegated to dependency and begging, many times separated from the rest of society.

Berkeley Planning Associates (1986) point out that many cultures saw the onset of a disabling condition as just reward for injustice or sin. Eisenberg (1982)

stated that there are many Biblical references associating sin with disability. His example is Deuteronomy 28:20 in the Old Testament where one reads that

> if God's commandments are transgressed, he will inflict upon them 'blindness', the boils of Egypt with ulcers and scurvy, and the itch from which they cannot be healed. (p 5)

Berkeley Planning Associates (1986) state that, through ancient times, independence was nonexistent. Very few cultures respected the rights of persons with disabilities and certainly did not consider the disabled person's needs or perceptions. The authors contend that not until the late 19th century and early 20th century did the attitudes of the general public begin to change slightly. Most persons spent their lives in institutional or sheltered settings. There are rare cases of the most affluent who were able to live with control over their own lives.

The Revolutionary and Civil Wars made more people personally aware of the problems and constraints of disability. Berkeley and Associates (1986) add that the post Civil War era experienced an awakening of the

country's "social conscience". Social movements and institutions were established. As America entered the Twentieth Century, the disability movement was stirring. The evolution of the American disability policy and the national Rehabilitation System occurred with major events such as the 1920 establishment of the National Vocational Rehabilitation System, 1965 Extended Evaluation of Persons with Severe Disabilities, 1973 Protection of Certain Civil Rights of People with Disabilities and the Rehabilitation Act, 1978 Establishment of the National Independent Living Programs, 1986 Rehabilitation engineering and Supported Employment concept incorporated into the Rehabilitation Act, and 1990 The Americans with Disabilities Act.

Chronological History of Disability Movement

The following is a chronological history, which was included in the Berkeley Planning Associates report, that highlights the important events leading to the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act:

1636 - First colonial law by Pilgrims at Plymouth giving benefits to disabled soldiers.

1879 - "An Act to promote the Education of the Blind" provided annual funds for educational materials to blind children.

1862 - The U.S. "general law" pension system passed for soldiers disabled in the line of duty, and widows and other dependent relatives.

1865 - President Lincoln called upon Congress & American people "to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan."

1918 - Soldier Rehabilitation Act begins rehabilitation program.

1920 - Smith-Fess Act (P.L. 66-236) began program of Vocation Rehabilitation of (civilian) persons disabled in industry or otherwise.

1930 - Veterans Administration established.

1931 - The Pratt-Smoot Act established a program for the blind through the Library of Congress.

1935 - The Social Security Act established and first permanent authorization made for VR

programs.

1936 - The Randolph-Sheppard Act authorized blind vending stands in federal buildings.

1938 - Wagner-O'Day Act gave special preference in federal purchasing from workshops employment blind persons.

1943 - Separate law for veterans' rehabilitation.

1943 - The Barden-LaFollette Act expanded VR program, including emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded, began physical restoration services, and authorized separate blind agencies to administer the VR programs.

1954 - Extensive revisions made in Rehab. Act, including financing improvements and establishment of research and demonstration project funding.

1965 - After extensive review, comprehensive revisions made in Rehab. Act, including expansion of services to rehabilitation clients and establishment of National Commission on Architectural Barriers to

Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, expanded.

1965 - Amendments to Social Security Act established the Title XVIII (Medicare) and Title XIX (Medicaid) programs.

1971 - Amendments to Wagner-O'Day Act extending federal purchasing preference to all sheltered workshops for the handicapped, and permitting purchase of services as well as products.

1974 - Amendments to the Social Security Act established the Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program and Title XX (Social Services Block Grant) program.

1974 - Broader definition of "handicapped individual" included in the Act.

1975 - PL 94-142 mandated free appropriate public education for all disabled children.

1978 - Independent Living (IL) program included in Act.

1986 - Purpose of the Rehabilitation Act broadened and rehabilitation engineering and

supported employment concepts incorporated into Act.

1990 - The Americans with Disabilities Act extended extensive protection of the rights of people with disabilities.

Just as the civil rights movement helped Black Americans, it helped launch the Independent Living Movement for persons with disabilities as a recognized social initiative during the early 1970s. Berkeley Planning Associates (1986) state that focus on civil rights and well-being of people with disabilities is based on the philosophy that they have the right to control their own lives and have access to the same options as other minority groups.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The study was conducted by distributing a questionnaire with a five-point Likert Scale to two groups of randomly selected subjects: 25 American Black adults and 25 physically disabled adults in wheelchairs. The questions in the questionnaires distributed to the two groups were identical in form, with the terms "Black American" and "physically disabled" inserted in the appropriate questionnaire. Forty-seven of the 50 questionnaires were completed and returned. Copies of the questionnaires appear in the appendix.

The sample populations were drawn from the Brazos Valley area and included both males and females from the two groups. The questionnaires were pilot-tested on a representative sample and appropriate changes were made prior to the distribution of the final instrument.

Subjects recorded their responses to the questions on an 882 Scantron answer sheet. The Scantron sheets

data were produced delineating frequency percentages in the following areas:

1. The combined total of both groups
2. Total number of Black Americans
3. Total number of physically disabled
4. Total number of males; total number of females
5. Physically disabled males; physically disabled females
6. Black American males; Black American females
7. Physically disabled between the ages of 18-25 years; 26-35 years; 36-45 years; 46-55 years;
8. Black Americans between the ages of 18-25 years; 26-35 years; 36-45 years; 46-55 years

The data were analyzed using STATWORKS Program on a Macintosh computer producing a Chi Square test of significance for five areas of concern. These five areas were: Question 3 - male/female

Question 5 - Most disabled persons/ Black Americans do not need professional counseling.

Question 11 - A disabled person /Black American feels more comfortable going to a disabled/Black American counselor than a nondisabled /non- Black counselor.

Question 13 - When dealing with problems where disability/race is not an issue, a disabled person/Black American prefers a disabled/ Black counselor rather than a nondisabled/non-Black counselor.

Question 20 - Disabled Person/Black American

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

In collecting data for the study, a 20 question questionnaire was distributed to 25 Black Americans and a parallel questionnaire was distributed to 25 adults with physical disabilities who were in wheelchairs. The computer analysis of the data allowed rejection of the null hypothesis based on the preponderance of the evidence even though the data were not statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level of significance.

In response to the statement: Most Black Americans/physically disabled do not need professional counseling, data showed that 68.08 percent of the total of both groups disagreed. This information is shown in Table 1. While the Chi-Square Test showed a level of significance of 0.22, the fact that more than half of the respondents shared parallel attitudes is significant. The total percentage of the Chi-Square Test for Black Americans disagreeing with the statement was 34.04 percent and the total percentage for persons with physical disabilities was also 34.04 percent. The frequency data showed 64 percent of Black American

respondents disagreed with the statement and 72 percent of the physically disabled respondents disagreed. Figure 1 gives a visual representation of this information.

Table 1: ATTITUDE OF BLACK AMERICANS AND PHYSICALLY DISABLED TOWARDS NOT NEEDING PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING

Chi-Square: 5.72 Phi: 0.35 Contingency
Significance: 0.22 Cramer's V: 0.35 Coefficient: 0.33

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: ATTITUDE		
	Black Americans	Disabled	NOT NEED Totals
Disagree	13 61.90 52.00 27.66	8 38.10 36.36 17.02	21 44.68
Undecided	3 42.86 12.00 6.38	4 57.14 18.18 8.51	7 14.89
Strongly Disagree	3 27.27 12.00 6.38	8 72.73 36.36 17.02	11 23.40
Agree	5 71.43 20.00 10.64	2 28.57 9.09 4.26	7 14.89
Strongly Agree	1 100.00 4.00 2.13	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 2.13
BLACK/DISAB Totals	25 53.19	22 46.81	47 100.00

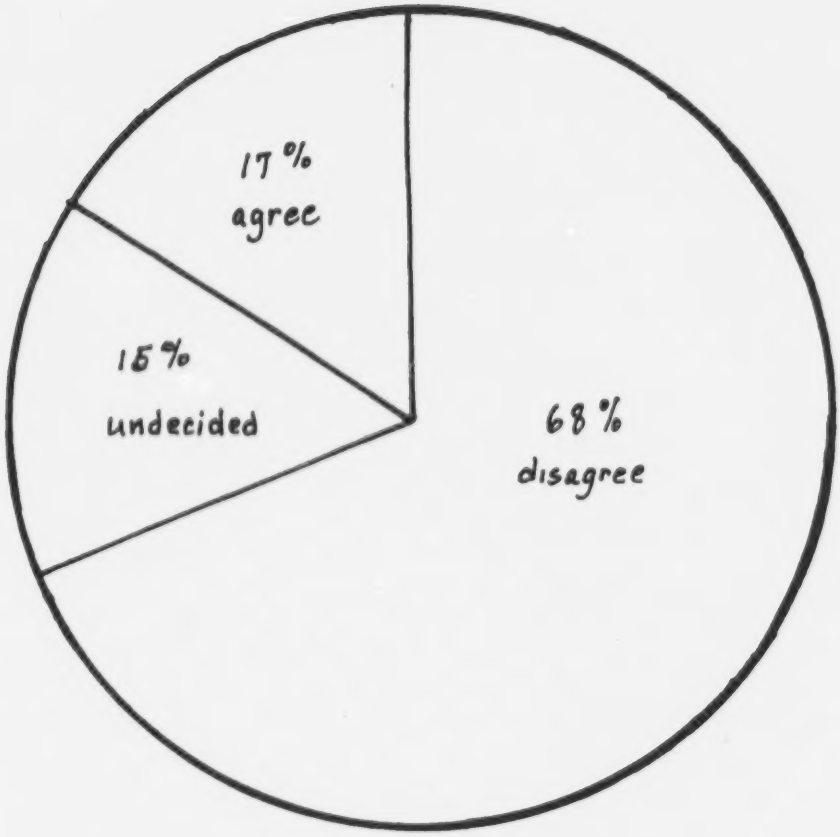

Figure 1. Frequency Data Regarding Not Needing Professional Counseling

In response to the statement: A Black American/ person with a disability feels more comfortable going to a Black/disabled counselor than a non-Black/able-bodied counselor, data showed that 44.68 percent of the total number of subjects disagreed with the statement, indicating that comfort with the race or disability of the counselor is not an issue. This information is presented in Table 2. The Chi-Square Test showed a level of significance of 0.42, which is above the desired level to be statistically significant. The frequency data supported the lack of significance of this statement.

The total percentage of the Chi-Square Test for Black Americans regarding comfort level was 15.17 percent disagreeing with the statement. Nineteen percent of the physically disabled respondents disagreed that comfort was an issue. The frequency data showed 45 percent of the total of both groups disagreed with the statement; 48 percent of the Black Americans and 41 percent of the disabled subjects disagreed. This information is presented in Figure 2.

Table 2: ATTITUDE OF SUBJECTS REGARDING COMFORT WITH COUNSELOR RACE OR DISABILITY

Chi-Square: 1.66	Phi: 0.19	Contingency	
Significance: 0.80	Cramer's V: 0.19	Coefficient: 0.18	

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: ATTITUDE Black Americans	Disabled	COMFORTABLE Totals
Disagree	8 53.33 32.00 17.02	7 46.67 31.82 14.89	15 31.91
Strongly Disagree	4 66.67 16.00 8.51	2 33.33 9.09 4.26	6 12.77
Agree	8 50.00 32.00 17.02	8 50.00 36.36 17.02	16 34.04
Undecided	4 44.44 16.00 8.51	5 55.56 22.73 10.64	9 19.15
Strongly Agree	1 100.00 4.00 2.13	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 2.13
BLACK/DISAB Totals	25 53.19	22 46.81	47 100.00

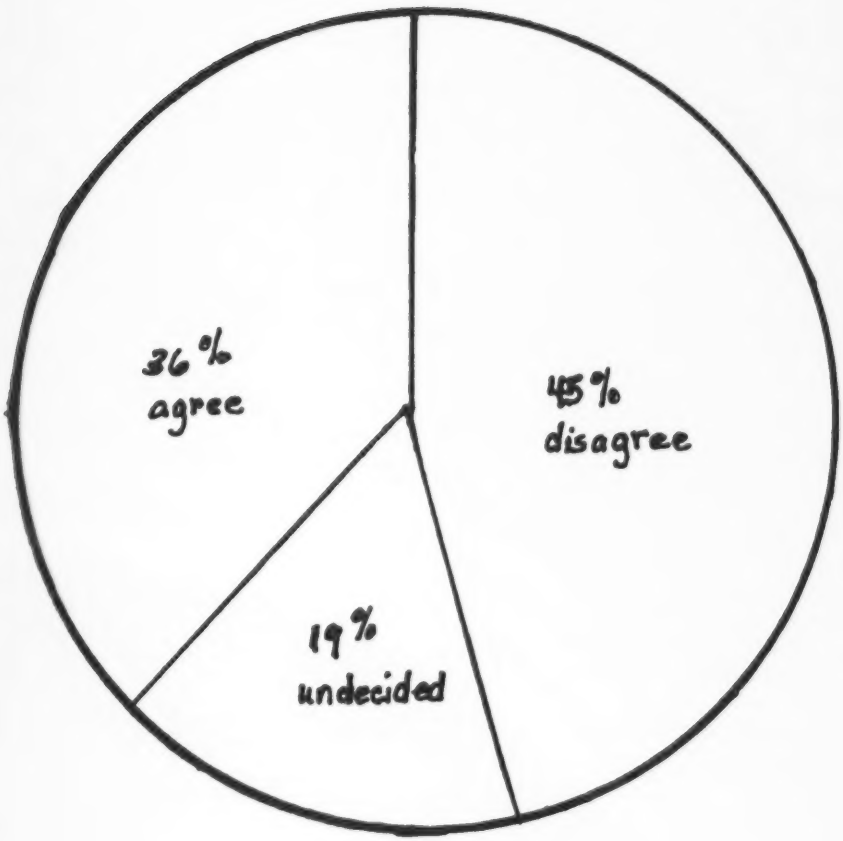

Figure 2. Frequency Data Regarding Comfort with Counselor Race or Disability

In response to the statement: When dealing with problems where race/disability is an issue, a Black American/person with a disability prefers a Black/ disabled counselor rather than a non-Black/able-bodied counselor, 40.42 percent of the total number of respondents disagreed with the statement. This information is presented in Table 3. The Chi-Square Test indicated a 0.20 level of significance for this statement. The Chi-Square for Black Americans indicated 21.28 percent of the subjects disagreed with the statement and 19.15 percent of the persons with disabilities disagreed.

The Frequency Data listed 38 percent of the total number of subjects disagreed with the statement; 40 percent of the Black American subjects and 36 percent of the physically disabled subjects disagreed with the statement. This information is presented in Figure 3. While the statistical significance of $p < .05$ was not reached, the preponderance of evidence is significant at 80 percent.

Table 3: ATTITUDE OF SUBJECTS REGARDING RACE OR DISABILITY OF THE COUNSELOR AS AN ISSUE

Chi-Square: 5.08	Phi: 0.33	Contingency	
Significance: 0.28	Cramer's V: 0.33	Coefficient: 0.31	

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: ATTITUDE		
	Black Americans	Disabled	ISSUE Totals
Agree	11 68.75 44.00 23.40	5 31.25 22.73 10.64	16 34.04
Disagree	8 50.00 32.00 17.02	8 50.00 36.36 17.02	16 34.04
Strongly Disagree	2 66.67 8.00 4.26	1 33.33 4.55 2.13	3 6.38
Undecided	3 50.00 12.00 6.38	3 50.00 13.64 6.38	6 12.77
Strongly Agree	1 16.67 4.00 2.13	5 83.33 22.73 10.64	6 12.77
BLACK/DISAE Totals	25 53.19	22 46.81	47 100.00

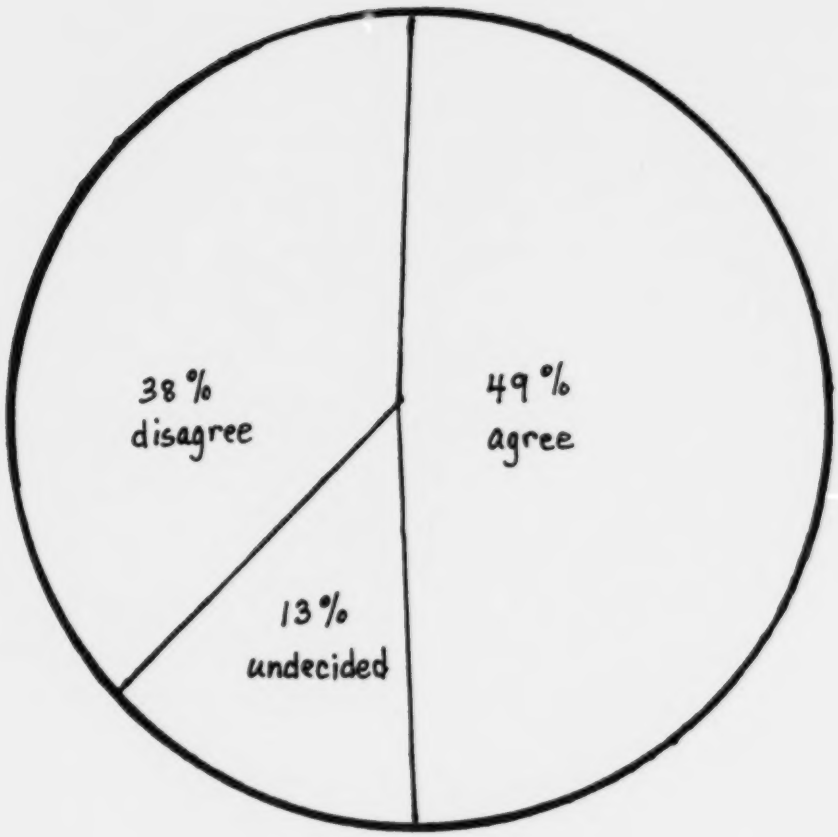

Figure 3. Frequency Data Regarding Counselor Race or Disability as an Issue

The analysis of the data collected in this study has allowed the null hypothesis to be rejected on the basis of the preponderance of the data. When dealing with the need for professional counseling and the race or disability of the counselor, this study has shown a significant similarity of attitude in both subject groups. These data support the recognition of persons with disabilities as a bona fide minority group, supporting the concept that the minority group model will be an effective counseling alternative for both groups.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

Empirical research indicates that the conditions faced by persons with physical disabilities are the same as those that affect other minorities: social isolation, insufficient and unequal treatment, economic dependency, high unemployment, and poor housing. The criteria for a minority group include "identifiability, differential power, differential and pejorative treatment, and group awareness." (Dworkin and Dworkin 1976). Asch and Fine (1988) state that this criteria fit persons with disabilities along with other minorities. A review of professional literature and recent national surveys depicted persons with disabilities as the largest minority group in the nation. This minority group is 37 million strong; Black Americans comprise a group of 24 million.

Persons with disabilities and Black Americans may not seek professional counseling because of the perception that the counselor is just one more

authority figure who makes their decisions and controls their lives. This study attempted to gain insight into prevailing attitudes of both minority groups to determine if persons with disabilities or Black Americans have similar attitudes toward professional counselors.

In collecting data for the study, a 20 question questionnaire with a five-point Likert scale was distributed to 25 randomly selected Black Americans and a parallel questionnaire was distributed to 25 randomly selected adults with physical disabilities who were in wheelchairs. The statements on the questionnaire were designed to determine attitudes of the subjects toward professional counselors. Frequency data were produced and the data were analyzed using a STATWORKS program on a Macintosh computer producing a Chi-Square Test of Significance.

Conclusion

Just as the civil rights movement helped Black Americans, it helped launch the Independent Living Movement for persons with disabilities as a recognized

social initiative during the early 1970s. Berkeley Planning Associates (1986) state that focus on civil rights and well-being of people with disabilities is based on the the philosophy that they have the right to control their own lives and have access to the same options as other minority groups. The conclusion of this study based on preponderance of evidence is that persons with disabilities and Black Americans have similar attitudes toward professional counselors; thus, allowing for rejection of the null hypothesis. Counseling with a competent professional who understands the Minority-Group model will allow persons with physical disabilities and Black Americans to focus their energies on personal development and empowerment.

Recommendations

A recommendation for continuation of this study is that the sample be expanded for both minority groups. A larger sample may result in a $p < .05$ level of significance on the questions relevant to the hypothesis.

Strategies need to be developed to integrate America's two largest minority into the mainstream of an effective and productive lifestyle through empowerment and use of the Minority-Group counseling model.

To reduce the margin of doubt regarding the disability of possible survey subjects, it is recommended that only persons whose mobility is limited to the use of a wheelchair or a motorized tri-wheeler be selected. The subjects in both groups should be over the age of 18.

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APPENDIX A

October, 1991

Dear Participant:

Thank you so much for participating in this research project. You are one of fifty participants randomly selected in this study. The data generated by this questionnaire will provide valuable information about how minority groups view professional counselors.

It is very important that you--

1) circle all of the answers
2) make additional comments on the back of the questionnaire.
3) RETURN the questionnaire in the self-addressed, stamped envelope provided before October 25, 1991.

All responses and comments will be anonymous. Your answers are important, there are no right answers. The results will be shared with the research class and submitted to professional journals for publication.

Thank you for your time.

Lois M. Hansen
Graduate Student
Sam Houston State University

ATTITUDES OF BLACK AMERICANS TOWARD PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS

Circle the response that applies to you.

1. Your current age: 18-25 26-35 36-45 46-55 over 55

2. Current marital status: Married Single Divorced Widowed

3. Sex: Male Female

4. Education: Elementary High School College

Circle your response to the following statements on the scale of 1 (Strongly disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (Undecided), 4 (Agree), 5 (Strongly agree) based on your thinking about professional counselors.

	SD	D	U	A	SA
5. Most Black Americans do not need professional counseling.	1	2	3	4	5
6. When a Black American sees the need for counseling, he/she will actively seek counseling.	1	2	3	4	5
7. When a Black American seeks counseling, he/she prefers a counselor who is Black.	1	2	3	4	5
8. If a Black American cannot find a Black counselor, he/she will not seek counseling.	1	2	3	4	5
9. Most Black Americans would think Black counselors are more trustworthy than non-Black counselors.	1	2	3	4	5
10 A Black American counselor will be able to relate to a black client better than a non-Black counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
11 A Black American feels more comfortable going to a Black counselor than a non-Black counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
12 When dealing with problems where race is not an issue, a Black American prefers a non-Black counselor rather than a Black counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
13 When dealing with problems where race is an issue, a Black American prefers a Black counselor rather than a non-Black counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
14. The counselor's professional training is more important than whether or not the counselor is black.	1	2	3	4	5
15. A Black American counselor is more effective than a non-Black counselor because he/she can view problems from the Black point of view.	1	2	3	4	5
16. Black counselors are as competent as non-Black counselors with similar training.	1	2	3	4	5
17. Non-Black counselors are as accepting of Black Americans as Black counselors.	1	2	3	4	5
18. I would not talk about my personal problems to a non-Black counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
19. I would not talk about my personal problems to a Black counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
20. I am an American Black person.	N	Y			

ATTITUDES OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES TOWARD PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS

Circle the response that applies to you.

1. Your current age: 18-25 26-35 36-45 46-55 over 55

2. Current marital status: Married Single Divorced Widowed

3. Sex: Male Female

4. Education: Elementary High School College

Circle your response to the following statements on the scale of 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (undecided), 4 (agree), and 5 (strongly agree) based on your thinking about professional counselors

	SD	D	U	A	SA
5. Most disabled persons do not need professional counseling.	1	2	3	4	5
6. When disabled person sees the need for counseling, he/she will actively seek counseling.	1	2	3	4	5
7. When a disabled person seeks counseling he/she prefers a disabled counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
8. If a disabled person cannot find a disabled counselor, he/she will not seek counseling.	1	2	3	4	5
9. Most disabled persons would think disabled counselors as more trustworthy than nondisabled counselors.	1	2	3	4	5
10. A disabled counselor will be able to relate to a disabled client better than a nondisabled counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
11. A disabled person feels more comfortable going to a disabled counselor than to a nondisabled counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
12 When dealing with problems where disability is not an issue, a disabled person prefers a non-disabled counselor over a disabled counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
13 When dealing with problems where disability is an issue, a disabled person prefers a disabled counselor over a nondisabled counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
14 The counselor's professional training is more important than whether or not the counselor is disabled.	1	2	3	4	5
15. A disabled counselor is more effective than a nondisabled counselor because he/she can view problems from the disabled point of view.	1	2	3	4	5
16. Disabled counselors are as competent as nondisabled counselors with similar training.	1	2	3	4	5
17. Nondisabled counselors are as accepting of disabled persons as disabled counselors.	1	2	3	4	5
18. I would not talk about my personal problems to a nondisabled counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
19. I would not talk about my personal problems to a disabled counselor.	1	2	3	4	5
20. I am a person with a physical disability who uses a wheelchair.	Y	N			

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APPENDIX B

Table 4: ATTITUDE OF MALES AND FEMALES TOWARDS NOT NEEDING PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING

Chi-Square	3.12	Phi:	0.26	Contingency	
Significance	0.54	Cramer's V:	0.26	Coefficient:	0.25

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: ATTITUDE		
	Male	Female	NOT NEED Totals
Agree	10 47.62 45.45 21.28	11 52.38 44.00 23.40	21 44.68
Undecided	3 42.86 13.64 6.38	4 57.14 16.00 8.51	7 14.89
Strongly Disagree	4 36.36 18.18 8.51	7 63.64 28.00 14.89	11 23.40
Agree	5 71.43 22.73 10.64	2 28.57 8.00 4.26	7 14.89
Strongly Agree	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 100.00 4.00 2.13	1 2.13
SEX Totals	22 46.81	25 53.19	47 100.00

Table 5: ATTITUDE OF MALES AND FEMALES REGARDING COMFORT WITH COUNSELOR RACE OR DISABILITY

Chi-Square: 3.92 Phi: 0.29 Contingency Coefficient: 0.28
Significance: 0.42 Cramer's V: 0.29

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: ATTITUDE Male	Female	COMFORTABLE Totals
Disagree	8 53.33 36.36 17.02	7 46.67 28.00 14.89	15 31.91
Strongly Disagree	1 16.67 4.55 2.13	5 83.33 20.00 10.64	6 12.77
Agree	9 56.25 40.91 19.15	7 43.75 28.00 14.89	16 34.04
Undecided	4 44.44 18.18 8.51	5 55.56 20.00 10.64	9 19.15
Strongly Agree	0 0.00 0.00 0.00	1 100.00 4.00 2.13	1 2.13
SEX Totals	22 46.81	25 53.19	47 100.00

Table 6: ATTITUDE OF MALES AND FEMALES REGARDING RACE OR DISABILITY OF THE COUNSELOR AS AN ISSUE

Chi-Square: 6.00 Phi: 0.36 Contingency
Significance: 0.20 Cramer's V: 0.36 Coefficient: 0.34

Cell Count Row % Column % Total %	Data File: ATTITUDE		
	Males	Females	ISSUE Totals
Agree	11 68.75 50.00 23.40	5 31.25 20.00 10.64	16 34.04
Disagree	7 43.75 31.82 14.89	9 56.25 36.00 19.15	16 34.04
Strongly Disagree	1 33.33 4.55 2.13	2 66.67 8.00 4.26	3 6.38
Undecided	1 16.67 4.55 2.13	5 83.33 20.00 10.64	6 12.77
Strongly Agree	2 33.33 9.09 4.26	4 66.67 16.00 8.51	6 12.77
SEX Totals	22 46.81	25 53.19	47 100.00

Sam Houston State University
ATTITUDES

Total Responding: 47 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/80

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	10	13	18	4	2	0	47	2.5
	Percent:	21%	28%	38%	9%	4%			
2.	Number:	16	24	4	3	0	0	47	1.8
	Percent:	34%	51%	9%	6%	0%			
3.	Number:	21	26	0	0	0	0	47	1.6
	Percent:	45%	55%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	11	36	0	0	0	47	2.8
	Percent:	0%	23%	77%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	11	21	7	7	1	0	47	2.4
	Percent:	23%	45%	15%	15%	2%			
6.	Number:	9	21	8	9	0	0	47	2.6
	Percent:	19%	45%	17%	19%	0%			
7.	Number:	4	18	7	14	4	0	47	3.1
	Percent:	9%	38%	15%	30%	9%			
8.	Number:	14	26	5	2	0	0	47	2.0
	Percent:	30%	55%	11%	4%	0%			
9.	Number:	10	19	4	11	3	0	47	2.6
	Percent:	21%	40%	9%	23%	6%			
10.	Number:	0	14	8	20	5	0	47	3.3
	Percent:	0%	30%	17%	43%	11%			
11.	Number:	6	15	9	16	1	0	47	2.5
	Percent:	13%	32%	19%	34%	2%			
12.	Number:	4	26	11	5	1	0	47	2.4
	Percent:	9%	55%	23%	11%	2%			
13.	Number:	2	16	6	17	6	0	47	3.2
	Percent:	4%	34%	13%	36%	13%			
14.	Number:	2	3	1	26	15	0	47	4.0
	Percent:	4%	6%	2%	55%	32%			
15.	Number:	2	12	7	23	3	0	47	3.5
	Percent:	4%	26%	15%	49%	6%			
16.	Number:	3	1	3	15	25	0	47	4.2
	Percent:	6%	2%	6%	32%	53%			
17.	Number:	4	7	16	17	3	0	47	3.2
	Percent:	9%	15%	34%	36%	6%			
18.	Number:	13	24	3	6	1	0	47	2.1
	Percent:	28%	51%	6%	13%	2%			
19.	Number:	15	25	4	2	1	0	47	1.8
	Percent:	32%	53%	9%	4%	2%			
20.	Number:	22	25	0	0	0			
	Percent:	47%	53%	0%	0%	0%			

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Sam Houston State University
DISABLED ATTITUDES

Total Responding: 22 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/80

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	7	4	8	1	2	0	22	2.4
	Percent:	32%	18%	36%	5%	9%			
2.	Number:	5	16	0	1	0	0	22	1.9
	Percent:	23%	73%	0%	5%	0%			
3.	Number:	12	10	0	0	0	0	22	1.5
	Percent:	55%	45%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	2	20	0	0	0	22	2.9
	Percent:	0%	9%	91%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	8	8	4	2	0	0	22	2.0
	Percent:	36%	36%	18%	9%	0%			
6.	Number:	3	8	5	6	0	0	22	2.8
	Percent:	14%	36%	23%	27%	0%			
7.	Number:	2	8	3	7	2	0	22	3.0
	Percent:	9%	36%	14%	32%	9%			
8.	Number:	7	14	1	0	0	0	22	1.7
	Percent:	32%	64%	5%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	6	5	3	7	1	0	22	2.6
	Percent:	27%	23%	14%	32%	5%			
10.	Number:	0	3	4	11	4	0	22	3.7
	Percent:	0%	14%	18%	50%	18%			
11.	Number:	2	7	5	8	0	0	22	2.9
	Percent:	9%	32%	23%	36%	0%			
12.	Number:	1	16	3	1	1	0	22	2.3
	Percent:	5%	73%	14%	5%	5%			
13.	Number:	0	8	3	6	5	0	22	3.4
	Percent:	0%	36%	14%	27%	23%			
14.	Number:	1	0	1	11	9	0	22	4.2
	Percent:	5%	0%	5%	50%	41%			
15.	Number:	1	3	5	11	2	0	22	3.5
	Percent:	5%	14%	23%	50%	9%			
16.	Number:	1	0	0	4	17	0	22	4.6
	Percent:	5%	0%	0%	18%	77%			
17.	Number:	3	3	3	10	3	0	22	3.3
	Percent:	14%	14%	14%	45%	14%			
18.	Number:	9	11	0	1	1	0	22	1.8
	Percent:	41%	50%	0%	5%	5%			
19.	Number:	7	14	0	0	1	0	22	1.8
	Percent:	32%	64%	0%	0%	5%			
20.	Number:	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			

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Sam Houston State University
BLACK ATTITUDES

Total Responding: 25 NR=No Response Date: 3./04/9[illegible]

Question	1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1. Number:	3	9	10	3	0	0	25	2.5
Percent:	12%	36%	40%	12%	0%			
2. Number:	11	8	4	2	0	0	25	[illegible]
Percent:	44%	32%	16%	8%	0%			
3. Number:	9	16	0	0	0	0	25	[illegible]
Percent:	36%	64%	0%	0%	0%			
4. Number:	0	9	16	0	0	0	25	[illegible]
Percent:	0%	36%	64%	0%	0%			
5. Number:	3	13	3	5	1	0	25	2.5
Percent:	12%	52%	12%	20%	4%			
6. Number:	6	13	3	3	0	0	25	2.1
Percent:	24%	52%	12%	12%	0%			
7. Number:	2	10	4	7	2	0	25	2.8
Percent:	8%	40%	16%	28%	8%			
8. Number:	7	12	4	2	0	0	25	[illegible]
Percent:	28%	48%	16%	8%	0%			
9. Number:	4	14	1	4	2	0	25	2.4
Percent:	16%	56%	4%	16%	8%			
10. Number:	0	11	4	9	1	0	25	3.0
Percent:	0%	44%	16%	36%	4%			
11. Number:	4	8	4	8	1	0	25	2.8
Percent:	16%	32%	16%	32%	4%			
12. Number:	3	10	8	4	0	0	25	2.5
Percent:	12%	40%	32%	16%	0%			
13. Number:	2	8	3	11	1	0	25	3.0
Percent:	8%	32%	12%	44%	4%			
14. Number:	1	3	0	15	6	0	25	3.8
Percent:	4%	12%	0%	60%	24%			
15. Number:	1	9	2	12	1	0	25	3.1
Percent:	4%	36%	8%	48%	4%			
16. Number:	2	1	3	11	8	0	25	3.8
Percent:	8%	4%	12%	44%	32%			
17. Number:	1	4	13	7	0	0	25	3.0
Percent:	4%	16%	52%	28%	0%			
18. Number:	4	13	3	5	0	0	25	[illegible]
Percent:	16%	52%	12%	20%	0%			
19. Number:	8	11	4	2	0	0	25	2.0
Percent:	32%	44%	16%	8%	0%			
20. Number:	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	2.0
Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
MALE ATTITUDES

Total Responding: 21 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/90

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	6	4	7	3	1	0	21	2.5
	Percent:	29%	19%	33%	14%	5%			
2.	Number:	10	10	1	0	0	0	21	1.5
	Percent:	48%	48%	5%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	6	15	0	0	0	21	2.7
	Percent:	0%	29%	71%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	4	9	3	5	0	0	21	2.4
	Percent:	19%	43%	14%	24%	0%			
6.	Number:	2	10	5	4	0	0	21	2.5
	Percent:	10%	48%	24%	19%	0%			
7.	Number:	1	9	1	9	1	0	21	3.0
	Percent:	5%	43%	5%	43%	5%			
8.	Number:	5	14	1	1	0	0	21	1.9
	Percent:	24%	67%	5%	5%	0%			
9.	Number:	3	10	2	5	1	0	21	2.6
	Percent:	14%	48%	10%	24%	5%			
10.	Number:	0	5	3	10	3	0	21	3.5
	Percent:	0%	24%	14%	48%	14%			
11.	Number:	1	8	3	9	0	0	21	3.0
	Percent:	5%	38%	14%	43%	0%			
12.	Number:	1	12	4	3	1	0	21	2.6
	Percent:	5%	57%	19%	14%	5%			
13.	Number:	0	7	1	11	2	0	21	3.4
	Percent:	0%	33%	5%	52%	10%			
14.	Number:	1	1	1	11	7	0	21	4.1
	Percent:	5%	5%	5%	52%	33%			
15.	Number:	1	4	4	10	2	0	21	3.4
	Percent:	5%	19%	19%	48%	10%			
16.	Number:	1	1	0	8	11	0	21	4.3
	Percent:	5%	5%	0%	38%	52%			
17.	Number:	0	4	6	9	2	0	21	3.4
	Percent:	0%	19%	29%	43%	10%			
18.	Number:	7	9	1	3	1	0	21	2.1
	Percent:	33%	43%	5%	14%	5%			
19.	Number:	7	12	1	0	1	0	21	1.9
	Percent:	33%	57%	5%	0%	5%			
20.	Number:	12	9	0	0	0	0	21	1.4
	Percent:	57%	43%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam houston State University
FEMALE ATTITUDES

Total Responding: 26 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/90

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	4	9	11	1	1	0	26	2.5
	Percent:	15%	35%	42%	4%	4%			
2.	Number:	6	14	3	3	0	0	26	2.1
	Percent:	23%	54%	12%	12%	0%			
3.	Number:	0	26	0	0	0	0	26	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	5	21	0	0	0	26	2.8
	Percent:	0%	19%	81%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	7	12	4	2	1	0	26	2.2
	Percent:	27%	46%	15%	8%	4%			
6.	Number:	7	11	3	5	0	0	26	2.3
	Percent:	27%	42%	12%	19%	0%			
7.	Number:	3	9	6	5	3	0	26	2.8
	Percent:	12%	35%	23%	19%	12%			
8.	Number:	9	12	4	1	0	0	26	1.9
	Percent:	35%	46%	15%	4%	0%			
9.	Number:	7	9	2	6	2	0	26	2.5
	Percent:	27%	35%	8%	23%	8%			
10.	Number:	0	9	5	10	2	0	26	3.2
	Percent:	0%	35%	19%	38%	8%			
11.	Number:	5	7	6	7	1	0	26	2.7
	Percent:	19%	27%	23%	27%	4%			
12.	Number:	3	14	7	2	0	0	26	2.3
	Percent:	12%	54%	27%	8%	0%			
13.	Number:	2	9	5	6	4	0	26	3.0
	Percent:	8%	35%	19%	23%	15%			
14.	Number:	1	2	0	15	8	0	26	4.3
	Percent:	4%	8%	0%	58%	31%			
15.	Number:	1	8	3	13	1	0	26	3.3
	Percent:	4%	31%	12%	50%	4%			
16.	Number:	2	0	3	7	14	0	26	4.2
	Percent:	8%	0%	12%	27%	54%			
17.	Number:	4	3	10	8	1	0	26	3.0
	Percent:	15%	12%	38%	31%	4%			
18.	Number:	6	15	2	3	0	0	26	2.1
	Percent:	23%	58%	8%	12%	0%			
19.	Number:	8	13	3	2	0	0	26	2.0
	Percent:	31%	50%	12%	8%	0%			
20.	Number:	10	16	0	0	0	0	26	1.6
	Percent:	38%	62%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
FEMALE DISABLED ATTITUDES

Total Responding: 10 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/90

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	2	1	6	0	1	0	10	2.7
	Percent:	20%	10%	60%	0%	10%			
2.	Number:	1	8	0	1	0	0	10	2.1
	Percent:	10%	80%	0%	10%	0%			
3.	Number:	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	1	9	0	0	0	10	2.9
	Percent:	0%	10%	90%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	4	4	2	0	0	0	10	1.8
	Percent:	40%	40%	20%	0%	0%			
6.	Number:	2	4	1	3	0	0	10	2.5
	Percent:	20%	40%	10%	30%	0%			
7.	Number:	1	2	2	4	1	0	10	3.2
	Percent:	10%	20%	20%	40%	10%			
8.	Number:	2	7	1	0	0	0	10	1.9
	Percent:	20%	70%	10%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	3	2	1	4	0	0	10	2.6
	Percent:	30%	20%	10%	40%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	2	2	5	1	0	10	3.5
	Percent:	0%	20%	20%	50%	10%			
11.	Number:	1	3	2	4	0	0	10	2.9
	Percent:	10%	30%	20%	40%	0%			
12.	Number:	0	9	1	0	0	0	10	2.1
	Percent:	0%	90%	10%	0%	0%			
13.	Number:	0	4	2	1	3	0	10	3.3
	Percent:	0%	40%	20%	10%	30%			
14.	Number:	0	0	0	7	3	0	10	4.3
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	70%	30%			
15.	Number:	0	1	2	7	0	0	10	3.6
	Percent:	0%	10%	20%	70%	0%			
16.	Number:	0	0	0	2	8	0	10	4.8
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	20%	80%			
17.	Number:	3	0	2	4	1	0	10	3.0
	Percent:	30%	0%	20%	40%	10%			
18.	Number:	2	8	0	0	0	0	10	1.8
	Percent:	20%	80%	0%	0%	0%			
19.	Number:	2	8	0	0	0	0	10	1.8
	Percent:	20%	80%	0%	0%	0%			
20.	Number:	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
DISABLED MALES ATTITUDES

Total Responding: 12 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/80

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	5	3	2	1	1	0	12	2.2
	Percent:	42%	25%	17%	8%	8%			
2.	Number:	4	8	0	0	0	0	12	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	1	11	0	0	0	12	3.9
	Percent:	0%	8%	92%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	4	4	2	2	0	0	12	2.2
	Percent:	33%	33%	17%	17%	0%			
6.	Number:	1	4	4	3	0	0	12	2.8
	Percent:	8%	33%	33%	25%	0%			
7.	Number:	1	6	1	3	1	0	12	2.5
	Percent:	8%	50%	8%	25%	8%			
8.	Number:	5	7	0	0	0	0	12	1.6
	Percent:	42%	58%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	3	3	2	3	1	0	12	2.7
	Percent:	25%	25%	17%	25%	8%			
10.	Number:	0	1	2	6	3	0	12	3.9
	Percent:	0%	8%	17%	50%	25%			
11.	Number:	1	4	3	4	0	0	12	2.8
	Percent:	8%	33%	25%	33%	0%			
12.	Number:	1	7	2	1	1	0	12	2.5
	Percent:	8%	58%	17%	8%	8%			
13.	Number:	0	4	1	5	2	0	12	3.4
	Percent:	0%	33%	8%	42%	17%			
14.	Number:	1	0	1	4	6	0	12	4.2
	Percent:	8%	0%	8%	33%	50%			
15.	Number:	1	2	3	4	2	0	12	3.3
	Percent:	8%	17%	25%	33%	17%			
16.	Number:	1	0	0	2	9	0	12	4.5
	Percent:	8%	0%	0%	17%	75%			
17.	Number:	0	3	1	6	2	0	12	3.5
	Percent:	0%	25%	8%	50%	17%			
18.	Number:	7	3	0	1	1	0	12	1.5
	Percent:	58%	25%	0%	8%	8%			
19.	Number:	5	6	0	0	1	0	12	1.6
	Percent:	42%	50%	0%	0%	8%			
20.	Number:	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
BLACK MALE ATTITUDES

Total Responding: 9 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/20

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	1	1	5	2	0	0	9	2.9
	Percent:	11%	11%	56%	22%	0%			
2.	Number:	6	2	1	0	0	0	9	1.4
	Percent:	67%	22%	11%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	5	4	0	0	0	9	2.4
	Percent:	0%	56%	44%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	0	5	1	3	0	0	9	2.8
	Percent:	0%	56%	11%	33%	0%			
6.	Number:	1	6	1	1	0	0	9	2.2
	Percent:	11%	67%	11%	11%	0%			
7.	Number:	0	3	0	6	0	0	9	3.3
	Percent:	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%			
8.	Number:	0	7	1	1	0	0	9	2.3
	Percent:	0%	78%	11%	11%	0%			
9.	Number:	0	7	0	2	0	0	9	2.4
	Percent:	0%	78%	0%	22%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	4	1	4	0	0	9	3.0
	Percent:	0%	44%	11%	44%	0%			
11.	Number:	0	4	0	5	0	0	9	3.1
	Percent:	0%	44%	0%	56%	0%			
12.	Number:	0	5	2	2	0	0	9	2.7
	Percent:	0%	56%	22%	22%	0%			
13.	Number:	0	3	0	6	0	0	9	3.3
	Percent:	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%			
14.	Number:	0	1	0	7	1	0	9	3.9
	Percent:	0%	11%	0%	78%	11%			
15.	Number:	0	2	1	6	0	0	9	3.4
	Percent:	0%	22%	11%	67%	0%			
16.	Number:	0	1	0	6	2	0	9	4.0
	Percent:	0%	11%	0%	67%	22%			
17.	Number:	0	1	5	3	0	0	9	3.2
	Percent:	0%	11%	56%	33%	0%			
18.	Number:	0	6	1	2	0	0	9	2.6
	Percent:	0%	67%	11%	22%	0%			
19.	Number:	2	6	1	0	0	0	9	1.9
	Percent:	22%	67%	11%	0%	0%			
20.	Number:	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
BLACK FEMALE ATTITUDES

Total Responding: 16 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/80

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	2	8	5	1	0	0	16	2.3
	Percent:	13%	50%	31%	6%	0%			
2.	Number:	5	6	3	2	0	0	16	2.1
	Percent:	31%	38%	19%	13%	0%			
3.	Number:	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	4	12	0	0	0	16	2.8
	Percent:	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	3	8	2	2	1	0	16	2.4
	Percent:	19%	50%	13%	13%	6%			
6.	Number:	5	7	2	2	0	0	16	2.1
	Percent:	31%	44%	13%	13%	0%			
7.	Number:	2	7	4	1	2	0	16	2.6
	Percent:	13%	44%	25%	6%	13%			
8.	Number:	7	5	3	1	0	0	16	1.9
	Percent:	44%	31%	19%	6%	0%			
9.	Number:	4	7	1	2	2	0	16	2.4
	Percent:	25%	44%	6%	13%	13%			
10.	Number:	0	7	3	5	1	0	16	3.0
	Percent:	0%	44%	19%	31%	6%			
11.	Number:	4	4	4	3	1	0	16	2.6
	Percent:	25%	25%	25%	19%	6%			
12.	Number:	3	5	6	2	0	0	16	2.4
	Percent:	19%	31%	38%	13%	0%			
13.	Number:	2	5	3	5	1	0	16	2.9
	Percent:	13%	31%	19%	31%	6%			
14.	Number:	1	2	0	8	5	0	16	3.9
	Percent:	6%	13%	0%	50%	31%			
15.	Number:	1	7	1	6	1	0	16	2.9
	Percent:	6%	44%	6%	38%	6%			
16.	Number:	2	0	3	5	6	0	16	3.8
	Percent:	13%	0%	19%	31%	38%			
17.	Number:	1	3	8	4	0	0	16	2.9
	Percent:	6%	19%	50%	25%	0%			
18.	Number:	4	7	2	3	0	0	16	2.3
	Percent:	25%	44%	13%	19%	0%			
19.	Number:	6	5	3	2	0	0	16	2.1
	Percent:	38%	31%	19%	13%	0%			
20.	Number:	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			

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Sam Houston State University
BLACK 18-25

Total Responding: 3 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/90

Question	1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1. Number:	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.0
Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
2. Number:	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2.0
Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
3. Number:	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1.7
Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
4. Number:	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2.0
Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
5. Number:	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2.0
Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
6. Number:	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2.0
Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7. Number:	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2.0
Percent:	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%			
8. Number:	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	2.3
Percent:	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%			
9. Number:	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	2.3
Percent:	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%			
10. Number:	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	3.0
Percent:	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%			
11. Number:	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2.0
Percent:	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%			
12. Number:	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	2.5
Percent:	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%			
13. Number:	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	3.0
Percent:	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%			
14. Number:	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	4.3
Percent:	0%	0%	0%	67%	33%			
15. Number:	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3.3
Percent:	0%	33%	33%	0%	33%			
16. Number:	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	4.7
Percent:	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%			
17. Number:	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	3.3
Percent:	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%			
18. Number:	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	2.7
Percent:	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%			
19. Number:	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3.0
Percent:	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
20. Number:	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2.0
Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
BLACKS 26-35

Total Responding: 9 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/80

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	4	3	2	0	0	0	9	1.8
	Percent:	44%	33%	22%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1.8
	Percent:	11%	89%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	2	7	0	0	0	9	2.8
	Percent:	0%	22%	78%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	3	2	2	1	1	0	9	2.4
	Percent:	33%	22%	22%	11%	11%			
6.	Number:	3	5	0	1	0	0	9	1.9
	Percent:	33%	56%	0%	11%	0%			
7.	Number:	0	6	1	2	0	0	9	2.8
	Percent:	0%	67%	11%	22%	0%			
8.	Number:	4	2	2	1	0	0	9	2.0
	Percent:	44%	22%	22%	11%	0%			
9.	Number:	1	4	0	2	2	0	9	3.0
	Percent:	11%	44%	0%	22%	22%			
10.	Number:	0	5	1	2	1	0	9	2.9
	Percent:	0%	56%	11%	22%	11%			
11.	Number:	2	3	1	2	1	0	9	2.7
	Percent:	22%	33%	11%	22%	11%			
12.	Number:	1	2	5	1	0	0	9	2.7
	Percent:	11%	22%	56%	11%	0%			
13.	Number:	2	3	1	2	1	0	9	2.7
	Percent:	22%	33%	11%	22%	11%			
14.	Number:	0	2	0	3	4	0	9	4.0
	Percent:	0%	22%	0%	33%	44%			
15.	Number:	1	4	1	3	0	0	9	2.7
	Percent:	11%	44%	11%	33%	0%			
16.	Number:	2	0	3	1	3	0	9	3.0
	Percent:	22%	0%	33%	11%	33%			
17.	Number:	1	3	3	2	0	0	9	2.7
	Percent:	11%	33%	33%	22%	0%			
18.	Number:	3	2	1	3	0	0	9	2.4
	Percent:	33%	22%	11%	33%	0%			
19.	Number:	3	4	1	1	0	0	9	2.0
	Percent:	33%	44%	11%	11%	0%			
20.	Number:	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
BLACKS 36-45

Total Responding: 10 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/90

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	3.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	6	1	1	2	0	0	10	1.8
	Percent:	60%	10%	10%	20%	0%			
3.	Number:	5	5	0	0	0	0	10	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	2	8	0	0	0	10	2.8
	Percent:	0%	20%	80%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	0	7	0	3	0	0	10	2.6
	Percent:	0%	70%	0%	30%	0%			
6.	Number:	2	3	3	2	0	0	10	2.5
	Percent:	20%	30%	30%	20%	0%			
7.	Number:	0	2	2	4	2	0	10	3.6
	Percent:	0%	20%	20%	40%	20%			
8.	Number:	2	7	1	0	0	0	10	1.7
	Percent:	20%	70%	10%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	2	6	0	2	0	0	10	2.2
	Percent:	20%	60%	0%	20%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	4	1	5	0	0	10	3.1
	Percent:	0%	40%	10%	50%	0%			
11.	Number:	0	3	2	5	0	0	10	3.2
	Percent:	0%	30%	20%	50%	0%			
12.	Number:	0	6	2	2	0	0	10	2.8
	Percent:	0%	60%	20%	20%	0%			
13.	Number:	0	3	1	6	0	0	10	3.3
	Percent:	0%	30%	10%	60%	0%			
14.	Number:	1	1	0	8	0	0	10	3.5
	Percent:	10%	10%	0%	80%	0%			
15.	Number:	0	1	0	9	0	0	10	3.8
	Percent:	0%	10%	0%	90%	0%			
16.	Number:	0	0	0	8	2	0	10	4.2
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	80%	20%			
17.	Number:	0	1	6	3	0	0	10	3.2
	Percent:	0%	10%	60%	30%	0%			
18.	Number:	0	8	0	2	0	0	10	2.4
	Percent:	0%	80%	0%	20%	0%			
19.	Number:	3	6	0	1	0	0	10	1.9
	Percent:	30%	60%	0%	10%	0%			
20.	Number:	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
BLACKS 46-55

Total Responding: 3 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/00

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	4.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%			
2.	Number:	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2.0
	Percent:	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1.3
	Percent:	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	2.3
	Percent:	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	3.0
	Percent:	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%			
6.	Number:	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	2.3
	Percent:	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%			
8.	Number:	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	2.3
	Percent:	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%			
9.	Number:	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	3.0
	Percent:	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%			
11.	Number:	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	2.3
	Percent:	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%			
12.	Number:	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2.0
	Percent:	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%			
13.	Number:	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	3.3
	Percent:	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%			
14.	Number:	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	4.3
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	67%	33%			
15.	Number:	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
16.	Number:	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	3.7
	Percent:	0%	33%	0%	33%	33%			
17.	Number:	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	3.3
	Percent:	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%			
18.	Number:	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1.7
	Percent:	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%			
19.	Number:	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1.3
	Percent:	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%			
20.	Number:	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			

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Sam Houston State University
DISABLED 18-25

Total Responding: 7 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/00

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	5	2	0	0	0	0	7	1.3
	Percent:	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	3.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	1	2	3	1	0	0	7	2.6
	Percent:	14%	29%	43%	14%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	1	5	1	0	0	7	3.0
	Percent:	0%	14%	71%	14%	0%			
7.	Number:	1	1	2	2	1	0	7	3.1
	Percent:	14%	14%	29%	29%	14%			
8.	Number:	4	3	0	0	0	0	7	1.4
	Percent:	57%	43%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	5	0	1	0	1	0	7	1.6
	Percent:	71%	0%	14%	0%	14%			
10.	Number:	0	0	4	1	2	0	7	3.7
	Percent:	0%	0%	57%	14%	29%			
11.	Number:	2	1	2	2	0	0	7	2.6
	Percent:	29%	14%	29%	29%	0%			
12.	Number:	0	4	2	1	0	0	7	2.6
	Percent:	0%	57%	29%	14%	0%			
13.	Number:	0	4	0	2	1	0	7	3.0
	Percent:	0%	57%	0%	29%	14%			
14.	Number:	1	0	1	2	3	0	7	3.9
	Percent:	14%	0%	14%	29%	43%			
15.	Number:	0	0	5	1	1	0	7	3.4
	Percent:	0%	0%	71%	14%	14%			
16.	Number:	1	0	0	0	6	0	7	4.4
	Percent:	14%	0%	0%	0%	86%			
17.	Number:	0	2	1	1	3	0	7	3.7
	Percent:	0%	29%	14%	14%	43%			
18.	Number:	4	1	0	1	1	0	7	2.1
	Percent:	57%	14%	0%	14%	14%			
19.	Number:	2	4	0	0	1	0	7	2.1
	Percent:	29%	57%	0%	0%	14%			
20.	Number:	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
DISABLED 26-35

Total Responding: 4 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/80

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1.8
	Percent:	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	1.3
	Percent:	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	3.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	1	2	0	1	0	0	4	2.5
	Percent:	25%	50%	0%	25%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	3.0
	Percent:	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%			
7.	Number:	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	2.3
	Percent:	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	3.0
	Percent:	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	4.0
	Percent:	0%	25%	0%	25%	50%			
11.	Number:	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	3.0
	Percent:	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%			
12.	Number:	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1.8
	Percent:	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%			
13.	Number:	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	2.5
	Percent:	0%	50%	25%	25%	0%			
14.	Number:	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	4.5
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%			
15.	Number:	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	3.0
	Percent:	25%	25%	0%	25%	25%			
16.	Number:	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	4.5
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%			
17.	Number:	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	3.5
	Percent:	0%	0%	25%	75%	0%			
18.	Number:	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	1.3
	Percent:	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%			
19.	Number:	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	1.3
	Percent:	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%			
20.	Number:	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
DISABLED 36-45

Total Responding: 8 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/80

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	3.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
2.	Number:	3	5	0	0	0	0	8	1.6
	Percent:	38%	63%	0%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	2	6	0	0	0	0	8	1.8
	Percent:	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	1	7	0	0	0	8	2.9
	Percent:	0%	13%	88%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	5	2	1	0	0	0	8	1.5
	Percent:	63%	25%	13%	0%	0%			
6.	Number:	3	3	0	2	0	0	8	2.1
	Percent:	38%	38%	0%	25%	0%			
7.	Number:	0	2	0	5	1	0	8	3.8
	Percent:	0%	25%	0%	63%	13%			
8.	Number:	0	7	1	0	0	0	8	2.1
	Percent:	0%	88%	13%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	1	1	1	5	0	0	8	3.3
	Percent:	13%	13%	13%	63%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	1	0	7	0	0	8	3.8
	Percent:	0%	13%	0%	88%	0%			
11.	Number:	0	3	1	4	0	0	8	3.1
	Percent:	0%	38%	13%	50%	0%			
12.	Number:	0	6	1	0	1	0	8	2.5
	Percent:	0%	75%	13%	0%	13%			
13.	Number:	0	1	1	2	4	0	8	4.1
	Percent:	0%	13%	13%	25%	50%			
14.	Number:	0	0	0	7	1	0	8	4.1
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	88%	13%			
15.	Number:	0	1	0	7	0	0	8	3.8
	Percent:	0%	13%	0%	88%	0%			
16.	Number:	0	0	0	2	6	0	8	4.8
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	25%	75%			
17.	Number:	3	1	1	3	0	0	8	2.3
	Percent:	38%	13%	13%	38%	0%			
18.	Number:	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
19.	Number:	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
20.	Number:	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			

Sam Houston State University
DISABLED 46-55

Total Responding: 1 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/00

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%			
2.	Number:	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
3.	Number:	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
7.	Number:	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%			
11.	Number:	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
13.	Number:	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
14.	Number:	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
15.	Number:	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%			
16.	Number:	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
17.	Number:	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%			
18.	Number:	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
19.	Number:	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
20.	Number:	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			

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Sam Houston State University
DISABLED OVER 55

Total Responding: 2 NR=No Response Date: 01/04/80

Question		1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	NR	Total	Average
1.	Number:	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
2.	Number:	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2.5
	Percent:	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%			
3.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
4.	Number:	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2.5
	Percent:	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%			
5.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
6.	Number:	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3.0
	Percent:	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%			
7.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
8.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
9.	Number:	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2.5
	Percent:	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%			
10.	Number:	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3.0
	Percent:	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%			
11.	Number:	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2.5
	Percent:	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%			
12.	Number:	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2.0
	Percent:	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%			
13.	Number:	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3.0
	Percent:	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%			
14.	Number:	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
15.	Number:	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3.0
	Percent:	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%			
16.	Number:	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
17.	Number:	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4.0
	Percent:	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%			
18.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
19.	Number:	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
	Percent:	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%			
20.	Number:	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.0
	Percent:	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%			